Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 109, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1792. [Whole No. 317.]

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE countries south of Pennsylvania are remarkably rich in fossils. Coals, copper, iron, lead, and other minerals are found in either Virginia, North or South-Carolina, or Georgia, or all of them. Mineral appearances occur every where. The promotion of manufactures is necessary to draw these forth; and as they have immense forests of wood, and the most powerful mill-streams, there can be no doubt, that they will be brought into use, as soon as those means shall be adopted.

The family manufactures of the middle and interior counties of Virginia, North-Carolina, and the interior counties of Georgia, South-Carolina, and Maryland, are said to be greater in value, than the articles of foreign manufactures, which they use; and were they universally awake to the facility, profits, and national importance of this mode of manufacturing, they might extend it much further, without impeding their farming operations, while, at the same time, they would provide an use for their agricultural productions.

A single state, Pennsylvania, has upwards of fifty paper mills, which work up materials of no value. The manufactures from those mills are computed at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—the hands employed in them do not exceed one hundred and fifty, or two hundred. That state contains about one ninth of the people of the United States, and their contributions to the expenses of the government and the interest of the public debt, are consequently about 400,000 dollars. Their paper-mills, therefore, indemnify them for five-eighths of their quota! It is the duty of government to encourage the other states to do the same, especially as it can be done by WATER MEANS, and not by MEN diverted from their farms. The southern states do not want a capacity for this manufacture, which has acquired an establishment in Maryland, and has appeared as far to the southward as North-Carolina.

It may be safely affirmed, that the manufactures of LEATHER in the United States exceed in value ALL OUR ANNUAL BURDENS. We import few or no shoes. In each of the two last years we have procured from abroad no more than 70,000 pair of shoes and boots, for 4,000,000 of people. If we use only one pair and a half per annum per person, at seventy-five cents, they will amount to 4,500,000 dollars, which exceeds every demand of the general and state governments. The hides, skins, bark, lime, thread, bristles, and wax, nay, the the very heel-pegs, are all drawn from our lands and farms. Recollecting this, and similar facts, we cannot question the utility of manufactures to the farmers, planters, and landed interest. If the manufacture of shoes in this country, were abolished, our annual debt to foreign countries would be increased to an amount equal to all our public contributions. Similar observations might be made on several other articles, though no one to so great an extent.

The manufactures of wool in Great-Britain have been stated by their ministers at 16,800,000l. sterling—and the simple manufactures of liquors in that country are said to consume twenty-five millions of bushels of grain. Were there no other proofs, we could not doubt the importance of manufactures to the agriculture of that country. They nourish and support it. We make up all our wool—our lands produce cotton with great facility; and we manufacture liquors as easily as Britain. There is no doubt, that the latter branch already affords to our farmers an ANNUAL MARKET for 1,500,000 bushels of grain. This manufacture is well understood and carried on in all the southern states.

The objection, that manufactures take the people from agriculture, is not solid, as elsewhere observed; since women, children, horses, water, and fire, all work at manufactures, and perform four-fifths of the labour; and as many manufacturers migrate to the United States, it may be fairly questioned, whether the QUANTITY of agricultural industry is not INCREASED by the impulse and demand arising from manufactures, though a few cultivators should follow them. And it may be asked, whether a farmer does not raise THE MORE cotton, flax, hemp, and wool, because his wife and daughters SPIN and weave them?

The employment of the new medium, the public certificates (which may be taken at 15,000,000l. sterling) in a country that formerly had not 3,000,000l. sterling of medium, renders manufactures necessary at this time. It may be said, lands will employ it. But farms sold well at the time when 3,000,000l. sterling was probably the utmost extent of our medium, and cannot therefore give employment to the additional twelve millions, though they might to a part of it. The first application of this capital is intended to be made to the manufacturing of cotton, which is peculiar to the southern states. This is one method by which those states will be benefited by even that part of the public debt, which they do not own. On this important point more will be said hereafter.

More money is employed in manufactures, than in foreign commerce, because the gross value of exported articles is much less than the gross value of manufactured articles. This will not be doubted, when it is remembered, that shoes alone amount to several millions of dollars. These manufactures cannot be deemed less important to the southern landholders than foreign commerce; and those proprietors will not be disposed to neglect foreign commerce, nor will they consider it as irrelative to their local interests.

EXTRACT.

"It is reported of the Sybarites, that they destroyed all their cocks, that they might dream out their morning dreams without disturbance. Though I would not so far promote effeminacy as to propose the Sybarites for an example, yet since there is no man so corrupt or foolish, but that something useful may be learned from him, I could wish that in imitation of a people not often to be copied, some regulations might be made to exclude screech owls from all company, as the enemies of mankind, and confine them to some proper receptacle, where they may mingle sighs at leisure, and thicken the gloom of one another."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MANUFACTURES.

IT is often said in conversation, that agriculture is the greatest interest of the American people, and the foundation on which their wealth and prosperity are supported. This is just, but a conclusion is drawn from the principle which is not equally well founded. We often hear it remarked that agriculture being the best interest, it is improper to engage in manufactures. This is carelessly asserted and admitted. But, is it true that the interest of agriculture is injured by our manufactures?—Our farmers will not easily be persuaded that it is. What is done with the wool, flax, cotton, hemp, but to work them up. All the iron made in the country is wrought in it. Would any man, in his wits, recommend that all these articles, which form the materials of our most valuable manufactures, should no longer be cultivated or attended to. The farmer would suffer, and the money of the country must be sent out of it to buy the articles. What has the farmer to apprehend from the increase of manufactures; that he will sell flax, hemp, cotton and wool, on better terms, and in greater quantities? The manufactures of the country have grown up wonderfully since the protection given them by the laws of the United States. Since that increase, have not the farmers found the advantage? They have—and the new impost act will operate to extend the demand for the produce of their lands. The sail-cloth manufactories at Boston, and elsewhere in the state of Massachusetts, have made a demand for all the flax produced and offered at market, and the price has risen with the demand. The farmers in that instance receive a direct profit from the manufactory. This is intended only as an instance—many others might be adduced. They all tend to refute the insinuations which are often made to rouse jealousy, on the thread-bare pretence that the eastern and southern states have different interests, and that the farmers will be sacrificed to the manufacturers.

The manufactures of the southern states appear, on enquiry, to be more advanced, as well as more prosperous, than has been believed. But if it was not so, it is hard to see the damage sustained by the southern states, by the middle and eastern manufacturers buying their flax, wool, cotton, hemp and coals, as well as their corn, to feed them—all which is actually the case at present.

It is much to be wished that a brotherly affection may subsist between the citizens of the different states. If these remarks, trite as they may appear, have any tendency to that end, the design of the writer will be accomplished.

A C T S, &c.

Passed at the First Session of the Second Congress of the United States, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

November 8. AN ACT granting farther time for making return of the enumeration of the inhabitants in the district of South-Carolina.

Dec. 16. An Act for the relief of David Cook and Thomas Campbell.

23. An Act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Jan. 3. An Act for carrying into effect a contract between the United States and the State of Pennsylvania.

23. An Act to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual States.

Feb. 16. An Act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein.

20. An Act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States.

March 1. An Act relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President.

5. An Act for making farther and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.

19. An Act declaring the consent of Congress to a certain act of the State of Maryland, and to continue for a longer time an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, so far as the same respects the States of Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

23. An Act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations heretofore established and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

27. An Act providing for the settlement of the claims of persons under particular circumstances barred by the limitations heretofore established.

27. An Act for the relief of certain widows, orphans, invalids and other persons.

28. An Act supplemental to the act for making farther and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States.

April 2. An Act for finishing the light-House on Baldhead, at the mouth of Cape-Fear river, in the State of North-Carolina.

An act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States.

12. An Act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers.

An Act to erect a light-house on Montok-Point, in the State of New-York.

An Act for ascertaining the bounds of a tract of land purchased by John Cleves Symmes.

An Act for fixing the compensation of the door-keepers of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress.

13. An Act for altering the times of holding the circuit courts, in certain districts of the United States, and for other purposes

An Act to compensate the corporation of trustees of the public grammar school and academy of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, for the occupation of, and damages done to the said school, during the late war.

14. An Act for apportioning representatives among the several States according to the first enumeration.

An Act concerning consuls and vice-consuls.

21. An Act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of Associates.

27. An Act to indemnify the estate of the late Major-General Nathaniel Greene, for a certain bond entered into by him during the late war.

May 2. An Act for raising a farther sum of money for the protecton of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

5. An Act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

An Act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to John Cleves Symmes, and his associates.

An Act to alter the time of the next annual meeting of Congress.

8. An Act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States.

An Act relative to the compensations to certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage.

An Act to continue in force the act intituled, "An Act to provide for mitigating or remitting the penalties and forfeitures accruing under the revenue laws in certain cases, and to make farther provision for the payment of pensions to invalids."

An Act supplemental to the act making provision for the debt of the United States.

An Act for making compensations to the commissioners of loans for extraordinary expenses.

An Act making alterations in the treasury and war departments.

An Act making certain appropriations therein specified.

An Act to provide for a copper coinage.

An Act for regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of the said courts, and for jurors and witnesses.

An Act concerning the claim of John Brown Cutting against the United States.

An Act to compensate the services of the late colonel George Gibson.

An Act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States.

An Act respecting the government of the Territory of the United States, North-West and South of the River Ohio.

Resolve, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the several collectors with printed Clearances, stating the accounts of the methods that have been used to obtain fresh water from salt, &c.

EXTRACTS.

"When fortune frowns, and friendship stands aloof—when the forlorn victim lies stretched on the bed of anguish, with misery and want pictured before him—the pleasing, the venerable form of RELIGION presents herself to his view—speaks joy and consolation to her humble votary—shews him the delusions of riches, and the vanities of worldly pleasure. His groans are changed into triumphs—as his misfortunes accumulate, his hopes increase—and the pillar of his fortitude is the wretchedness of his condition—with the sage of antiquity he may say, "Alas! he should have perished, had he not been undone."

"Pure and genuine religion does not consist in the disgusting severity of a puritanical outside; nor does it in the least depend on nominal distinctions, as was formerly imagined; when the difference of a single letter, in a term of favored orthodoxy, opened wide the field of controversy—where the benevolent spirit of christianity was sacrificed to theological rancour, the church torn into schisms, and her wreath of victory was the blood of her children. As well might the intrinsic worth and excellence of a jewel be estimated from the casket in which it happens to be inclosed, as the goodness of religion measured by external forms, or inferred from modes of faith. It is built on the love and reverence of the Supreme Being, and an unshaken belief in the words of sacred truth, joined to a warm and practical benevolence towards all our fellow beings—piety and virtue are its everlasting pillars, faith and charity being the chief corner stone."

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following Report was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Tueſday laſt.

THE committee appointed to enquire into the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition under Major-General St. Clair, have proceeded to examine all the papers furniſhed by the executive department relatively thereto, ſundry papers and accounts furniſhed by the Treaſury and War departments, with explanations of the ſame by the heads of thoſe departments in perſon, to hear the teſtimony of witneſſes upon oath, and written remarks by General St. Clair, upon the facts eſtabliſhed by the whole evidence, and as the reſult of their inquiries, make the following REPORT:

The contract for the ſupplies of the army on the rout from Fort Pitt, was made by Theodoſius Fowler, with the Secretary of the Treaſury, and bears date the twenty-eighth day of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, that at the ſame time a bond in the penalty of one hundred thouſand dollars, with Walter Livingſton and John Cochran, ſecurities thereto, was entered into for the due execution of the contract.

That on the third day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, the contract was wholly transferred from the ſaid Fowler to William Duer, a copy of which tranſfer was lodged in the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury; that by letter from the Secretary ar War, bearing date the twenty-fifth of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, addreſſed to William Duer, it appears that he was conſidered as the contractor; that no correſpondence appears to have taken place ſubſequently to that time between Theodoſius Fowler and either the treaſury or war departments—that on the ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, a contract was entered into by William Duer with the Secretary at War, for ſupplying the troops with proviſions until their arrival at Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt, a bond was at the ſame time entered into by the ſaid William Duer for the due execution of the ſaid contract in the penalty of four thouſand dollers, without any ſecurity whatſoever.

That the act making proviſion for the defence of the frontiers, received the ſignature of the Preſident of the United States the third of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one—That General St. Clair was appointed commander in chief of the army deſtined for the expedition on the fourth day of the ſame month, and on the twenty-eighth left Philadelphia for Fort Pitt, at which place he arrived the ſixteenth day of April, and from thence proceeded to Lexington, and from thence to Fort Waſhington, where he arrived on the fifteenth day of May--At the time of the arrival of the General at Fort Waſhington, the garriſon there conſiſted of ſeventy-five non-commiſſioned officers and privates fit for duty—the garriſon at Fort Harmar of forty-five—at Fort Steuben of ſixty-one—at Fort Knox of eighty-three—and on the fifteenth day of July, the whole of the firſt United States regiment, amounting to two hundred and ninety-nine non-commiſſioned officers and privates, arrived at Fort Waſhington under orders from the commander in chief. General Butler was appointed the ſecond in command in the month of March, and immediately proceeded to make the neceſſary arrangements for the recruiting ſervice; that he arrived in Baltimore in the ſtate of Maryland the twentieth of April, and continued there till the thirtieth of the ſame month; that he arrived at Carliſle in the ſtate of Pennſylvania on the ninth of May, and at Fort Pitt on the twenty ſecond of the month. It appears that no monies for purchaſing ſupplies were furniſhed at Carliſle, which was the place of rendezvous, for the enliſted ſoldiery, on the ninth of May; and that Mr. Smith, agent for the contractor, was actively engaged in furniſhing ſupplies for the troops on credit.

It appears by letters from John Kean, another of the contractor's agents, that no monies had been received by him on the eighth of May; and it appears that on the twenty-third of March, there was advanced to William Duer, upon the laſt mentioned contract, from the treaſury, the ſum of fifteen thouſand dollars; that there was advanced upon the firſt mentioned contract, the ſum of ſeventy thouſand dollars, in the following dates, to wit:

March 22d	10,000 Dollars.
April 7th	15,000
April 25th	15,000
May 7th	20,000
July 20th	10,000

It appears from the correſpondence of General Butler to the Secretary at War, from the ninth of May to the ninth of June, repeated complaints were made of fatal miſmanagements and neglects, in the quarter maſter's and military ſtores department, particularly as to tents, knap-ſacks, camp kettles, cartridge boxes, pack ſaddles, &c. all of which articles were deficient in quantity, and bad in quality.

The pack ſaddles in particular were made in Philadelphia, which with the tranſportation, amounted to more than double the price at which they might have been procured at Fort Pitt, and were found upon examination to be unfit for uſe;—the arms ſent forward appear not to have been duly examined, and arrived at Fort Pitt extremely out of order, and many totally unfit for uſe, which circumſtance rendered repairs abſolutely neceſſary, and added to the delay of the troops at Fort Pitt.

It appears that a great proportion of the powder ſupplied for the uſe of the army, was not of good quality, though an experiment was made by Major Ferguſon at Fort Pitt with a howitz, who reported in favor of the quality of the powder. On the ninth of June General Neville, another of the contractor's agents, informed General Butler, that he had not at that time received any monies from the contractors, for the purchaſe of proviſions, &c. for the troops, and was obliged to ſupply them on credit; that the country furniſhed proviſions in abundance at a cheap rate, when money was had for the purchaſe. That ſhortly after this information was communicated to General Butler, at his requeſt four hundred dollars were advanced to General Neville by the quarter maſter, for the purchaſe of proviſions for the troops. The troops arrived at Fort Pitt in the following order, to wit:

May 16th, Captain Slough, ſixty-nine men.

May 18th, Captain Powers, ſeventy-eight men.

May 19th, Captain Cribbs, forty men: ſame day, Captain Guthrie, twenty-three.

May 25th, Captain Armſtrong, ſeventy-ſix: ſame day, Captain Kirkwood, ſixty-ſeven.

May 13th, Captain Snowden, one hundred and one.

June 2d, Captain Sparks, eighty-three.

June 3d, Captain Butler, ſixty-one: ſame day, Captain Brook, eighty-two,: ſame day, Captain Vanſwearingen, eighty-eight.

June 5th, Captain Pike, ſeventy-three;—Total, including officers and privates, eight hundred and forty-two; and left that place in the following order—Major Ferguſon with Capt. Armſtrong's company, about the firſt of June. Captain Snowden, with the troops under his command, on the day of Major Gaither, with about five hundred men, 12th day of July; and on the 22d Auguſt the laſt of the troops under the command of Capt. Phelon, and General Butler with the Quartermaſter-General, on the 26th Auguſt.

It appears that General Butler had orders from the department at war to protect the frontiers with the troops under his command, and that the delays in ſending forward the troops from Fort Pitt aroſe partly from that circumſtance, and partly from the temporary want of ſupplies of proviſions and other neceſſaries, and from the want of the neceſſary boats for their tranſportation, which were not in readineſs as ſoon as the troops were. It appears that General Butler acted with ability, activity and zeal in his command at Fort Pitt, and that the delays of the troops there cannot be imputed to his want of judgement, or his want of exertion.

The troops met with conſiderable difficulties and delays in going down the river, from the low ſtate of the water, and arrived at Fort Waſhington in the following order---Capt. Mumford from North-Carolina, with about fifty men, on the day of Major Ferguſon with Capt. Armſtrong's company, on the day of Major Gaither, with the troops under his command, on the day of Col. Darke, with the troops under his command, on the day of and the Kentucky militia on the day of

The army conſiſting of about two thouſand non-commiſſioned officers and privates, moved from Fort Waſhington by orders from the commander in chief to a place about five or ſix miles from thence, called Ludlow's ſtation, where they continued till the ſeventeenth day of September, at which time the whole army amounted to about two thouſand three hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates fit for duty—That the price of rations at Fort Waſhington agreeably to contract was 6 3-4 90ths of a dollar per ration, the price of rations at Ludlow's ſtation was 15 1-4 90ths of a dollar per ration.

That the inducements of the commander in chief to this movement, appear to have been to furniſh *green* forage for the horſes and beef cattle of the army, to inſtruct the ſoldiery in field exerciſe and other neceſſary diſcipline, and to deprive them of the means of intoxication which were very plentifully ſupplied at Fort Waſhington, and uſed to an exceſſive degree by the ſoldiery, to correct the exceſſive uſe of which the moſt rigid attention to diſcipline was found incompetent.

Mr. Hodgdon was appointed quarter maſter general in the month of March, and continued at Philadelphia, until the 4th of June, he then proceeded to Fort Pitt, where he arrived the tenth of the ſame month—no ſufficient cauſes have appeared to the committee to juſtify this delay, and his preſence with the army appears to have been eſſentially neceſſary previouſly to that time, the duties of the commander in chief were much increaſed in conſequence of the abſence of the quarter maſter general and after a continued expectation of his arrival at Fort Waſhington, for more than ſix weeks, the commander in chief gave him expreſs orders by letter to repair to camp without delay.

The receipt of the letter is acknowledged, but the orders contained therein were neither anſwered nor obeyed, and his arrival at camp was not until the tenth of September. The commander in chief until that time in addition to the duties of his office, diſcharged thoſe of the quarter maſter general, and the military ſtores furniſhed by that department were ſo deficient from miſmanagement and neglect, that many things eſſential to the movements of the army were either wholly made or repaired at Fort Waſhington, and even the tools for the artificers to work with; the quarter-maſter particularly informed the commander in chief that two complete travelling forges were ſent forward, and upon examination both of them were found to be without anvils, many other things equally neceſſary were either wholly omitted, or unfit for their intended uſe. There were ſix hundred and ſeventy-five ſtand of arms at Fort Waſhington the firſt of June, and moſt of them totally out of repair. The commander in chief appears to have been correct and attentive in all his communications with the Secretary at war, and to have diſcharged the various duties which devolved upon him with ability, activity and zeal.

The army moved from Ludlow's ſtation on the ſeventeenth day of September, and arrived at the place where Fort Hamilton is now erected, on the day of they employed about fifteen days building that fort, and then proceeded in their march to the place where Fort Jefferſon is now erected, forty-four miles diſtant from Fort Hamilton, where they arrived on the day of October, and commenced their march from that place on the 24th of the ſame month—that the army at this time conſiſted of about non-commiſſioned officers and privates fit for duty; at this time the army had not more than three days ſupply of flour, and were ſometimes at one fourth, and ſometimes at one half allowance of that article, the deficiences of which allowance were made up by in creaſing the quantity of beef with which they were plentifully ſupplied. The army was delayed five or ſix days on the march from Fort Jefferſon, for the want of proviſions, and the ſeaſon was ſo far advanced that ſufficient green forage for the horſes could not be procured, from which circumſtances many of the horſes were totally loſt, and others rendered unfit for ſervice.—

The orders to the commander in chief to proceed with the expedition, were expreſs and unequivocal, ſo much ſo, as in the opinion of the commiitee to preclude the commander in chief from exerciſing any diſcretion relatively to that object.

On the 31ſt of October about ſixty of the Kentucky militia deſerted in a body, and the firſt regiment conſiſting of about three hundred effective men was detached with a view to cover a convoy of proviſions which was expected and which it was ſuppoſed was in danger from the deſerted militia, and to prevent further deſertion—On the 3d of November—after detaching the firſt regiment the army conſiſted of about fourteen hundred effective men, and on the morning of the 4th about a half an hour after ſunriſe, a general attack was commenced, and in a few minutes thereafter, nearly the whole army was ſurrounded by the enemy, the action continued about four hours during which ſeveral charges were made by part of the army, which cauſed the enemy to give way but produced no good effect. the attack was unexpected, the troops having been juſt diſmiſſed from the morning parade, it commenced upon the militia who were in advance of the main army, and who fled through the main army, without firing a gun, this circumſtance threw the troops into ſome diſorder which it appears they never completely recovered during the action, the fire of the army was conſtant but not well directed, and it appears that a part of the troops behaved as well as could be expected from their ſtate of diſcipline, and the manner and ſuddenneſs of the attack; the commander in chief appears to have been cool and deliberate in the whole of the action, and the officers in general active and intrepid—the whole order of march as far as the committe are capable of expreſſing an opinion, appears to have been judicious, and the ground for action well choſen; the retreat was diſorderly in the extreme, after it commenced no orders were obeyed if any were given, the men having loſt all regard of diſcipline or controul; all the precautions appear to have been taken for the ſafety and comfort of the wounded which the circumſtances of the caſe would admit of.

The committee have had no competent evidence before them to aſcertain the number of the enemy in action—there were various conjectures as to the number, from different perſons from five hundred the loweſt, to one thonſand or twelve hundred the higheſt.

Mr. Barton a witneſs examined by the committee converſed with a chief at Niagara who was in the action, and was by him informed that the number of the enemy in action was one thouſand and forty and that ſix hundred more had convened, but were engaged in hunting, at the time of the action. He was alſo informed that the enemy had not collected in any conſiderable numbers until a few days before the action, this information appears to be corroborated by ſome other circumſtances ſufficient to induce a belief of the fact in the committee.

The Contractors for ſupplies agreeably to the terms of contract were to furniſh horſes, &c. for the tranſportation of the ſupplies, in this condition of the contract, there was a total failure, which compelled the commander in chief to direct between ſix and ſeven hundred horſes to be purchaſed by Iſrael Ludlow, one of the contractor's agents, to draw bills on Mr. Duer, the acting contractor for payment, which bills were endoried by the commander in chief, to the amount of about ſeventeen thouſand dollars, were proteſted by the contractor, and paid at the treaſury; the perſons employed by the agents of the contractors to drive the horſes, appear to have been totally unacquainted with that buſineſs, and from the want of bells, hopples, and other neceſſaries of that kind, as well as from other groſs miſmanagement, many of the horſes were loſt, and others rendered unfit for ſervice;—from which cauſes there were not pack horſes ſufficient to tranſport the neceſſary quantity of flour from Fort-Waſhington for the uſe of the army on their march, this circumſtance retarded the execution of the expedition.

The officers agreeably to the terms of contract had an election, of drawing the whole of the rations, to which their rank entitled them, or of receiving the contract price of them in caſh, the contractor's agents not being furniſhed with money for this purpoſe, gave riſe to a general order, by which the officer was directed to receive a certificate from the contractor's agent called a due bill, of one of which bills the following is a copy:—"Due Major H. Gaither one hundred and ſeventy-three complete rations on the route to Miami village as appears by Wilſon's certificate." MATT. EARNEST,
for WM. DUER.

Fort-Waſhington, Nov. 27th, 1790.

This due bill iſſued upon the officer's ſigning ſome acknowledgement of ſatisfaction for his whole retained rations, which acknowledgment of ſatisfaction forms a voucher for ſettlement to the contractor, with the treaſury department; and the officer is refuſed payment for theſe due bills at the pay office. All caſualties by which theſe evidences of debt become loſt or deſtroyed, are the gain of the contractor and the loſs of the officer.

It is ſuggeſted by the Secretary of the Treaſury, though not with poſitive certainty, that a ſufficient ſum will be found due from the treaſury to the contractors upon a final ſettlement, to cover all theſe debts to the officers; the general order which had the operation before ſtated, continued in force about five or ſix weeks, and was aboliſhed about the 19th of October. The privates of the levies received but three dollars pay each, from the time of their reſpective inliſtments to the time of their reſpective diſcharges, and were actually diſcharged without further pay or ſettlement; notes of diſcharge were given them, ſpecifying the time of their ſervice, and bearing indorſations, that ſome advancements had been made to them in account, without ſtating the amount, the object of which is ſuggeſted to have been to prevent transfers, the intended effect was not produced by the meaſure; the notes were ſold for trifling conſiderations, the real ſums due on the notes were various, from ten to twenty-five dollars, and they were frequently ſold for one dollar, or one gallon of whiſkey; the monies for the pay of the levies did not leave Philadelphia till the 4th of December, nor arrive at Fort-Waſhington till the 3d of January, 1792, ſome time after the laſt inliſted levies were known to be entitled to their diſcharges: two reaſons have been aſſigned by the Secretary at War for this delay of payment, the one, becauſe there was no regular Paymaſter to the army, and the difficulties of tranſmitting monies at ſo great a diſtance to the army, in conſequence of the want of ſuch an officer; the other, becauſe it was ſuppoſed the army would be at that time at the Miami village, ſo far advanced in the wilderneſs, as not to admit of the practicability of diſcharging the levies, the total defeat of the army not having been previouſly counted upon.

The cloathing for the levies appears to have been of a very inferior quality, particularly coats, hats, and ſhoes, the laſt of which in many caſes laſted not more than four days, and better cloathing was furniſhed them upon their inliſtments into the regular ſervice, which was for a time countenanced by the commander in chief.

Various modes appear to have been purſued by the officers in inliſting the levies, which occaſioned great uneaſineſs and ſome confuſion; a conſiderable part of the Virginia battalion was ſo inliſted, that the terms of their inliſtments appear to have expired the 1ſt of November: the orders to the recruiting ſerjeants appear not to have been ſufficiently explicit upon this point—whether the terms of inliſtment were to commence at the time of inliſtment, or at the arrival at a place of rendezvous. The militia appear to have been compoſed principally of ſubſtitutes, and totally ungovernable, and regardleſs of military duty or ſubordination. It appears that the commander in chief had it in contemplation to commence the expedition at leaſt one month earlier than it was commenced, with the force he then had, which was not very different from the real force in action; but was prevented for the want of the quarter-maſter and contractor, and in conſequence of the extreme deficiencies and derangements of the buſineſs of thoſe departments, the perſon ſent forward by the quarter-maſter being totally incompetent for the buſineſs, and the contractor's agents not being ſufficiently ſupplied with money to enable them to execute their duties.

It appears to the committee, that in the wilderneſs where vegetables are not to be had, and the duties of the ſoldier uncommonly hard, the rations allowed by law, if completely ſupplied, are inſufficient. This circumſtance, with others, produced diſcontent and deſertion among the ſoldiers.

It appears to the committee that there were appropriated for the uſe of the war department, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, the ſum of ſix hundred and fifty-two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one dollars, and ſixty-one cents, and that there have been advanced by the treaſury to the war department, upon that appropriation, five hundred and ſeventy-five thouſand, nine hundred and ſix dollars, and fifty-ſeven cents, to wit:

		dollars	cents
1791 February	advanced	15,000	
March	do.	46,002	20
April	do.	100,106	20
May	do.	80,109	80
Jnne	do.	55,387	44
July	do.	14,105	39
Auguſt	do.	14,554	59
September	do.	14,796	53
October	do.	184	81
November	do.	107	28
1792 January	do.	33,753	
February	do.	43,562	61
March	do.	1,741	16
Amounting to		419,311	1
To which add monies borrowed from the bank of North America on loan without intereſt,		156,595	56
		575,906	57

And that the treaſury has always been in readineſs to make the requiſite advances upon the requeſt of the Secretary at War. It does not appear to the committee in what manner, and to what amount theſe advancements have been diſburſed, the accounts not having been yet ſettled at the treaſury—nor was it poſſible, from the nature of the caſe, that they could at this time, have received any concluſive or ſatisfactory information on that point.

From the foregoing ſtate of facts, the committee ſuggeſt the following as the principal cauſes, in their opinion, of the failure of the late expedition, under Major General St. Clair.

THE delay in furniſhing the materials and eſtimates for, and in paſſing the act for the protection of the frontiers, the time after the paſſing of which was hardly ſufficient to complete and diſcipline an army for ſuch an expedition, during the ſummer months of the ſame year.

The delays conſequent upon the groſs and various miſmanagements and neglects in the quarter-maſter's and contractor's departments; the lateneſs of the ſeaſon at which the expedition was undertaken, the green forage having been previouſly deſtroyed by the froſt, ſo that a ſufficiency of ſubſiſtence for the horſes neceſſary for the army could not be procured.

The want of diſcipline and experience in the troops.

The committee conceive it but juſtice to the Commander in Chief to ſay, that in their opinion, the failure of the late expedition can in no reſpect be imputed to his conduct, either at any time before or during the action; but that as his conduct in all the preparatory arrangements was marked with peculiar ability and zeal, ſo his conduct during the action furniſhed ſtrong teſtimonies of his coolneſs and intrepidity.

The committee ſuggeſt as reaſons for leaving the number of the troops at particular periods, and the dates of ſome facts blank, the want of ſufficient time to complete the report with minuteneſs, and in ſome inſtances, the want of the neceſſary evidence.

The ſaid report being read,

Reſolved, That this Houſe will early in the next ſeſſion proceed to take the ſame into conſideration.

Extract from the Journal,
JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 8.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lear, informed the Houſe that he had this day approved and ſigned two acts, which originated in the Houſe, viz. An act ſupplementary to the act making proviſion for the debt of the United States; and an act making compenſations to the commiſſioners of loans for extraordinary expences.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the Houſe, that they have paſſed an act reſpecting the government of the territory of the United States north-weſt and ſouth of the river Ohio.

The committee on enrolled bills reported as truly enrolled the following bills: An act making certain appropriations therein ſpecified—An act reſpecting the government of the territory of the United States north-weſt and ſouth of the river Ohio—An act reſpecting the claim of J. B. Cutting—Alſo, a reſolve directing printed clearances of particular form for the collectors of the United States.

The Speaker ſigned the above bills and reſolve: the ſame being laid before the Preſident, a meſſage was received by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the Houſe that they had received his approbation and ſignature.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe, that the Preſident had notified the Senate that he had approved and ſigned two acts which originated in the Senate—An act to provide for a copper coinage—and An act to compenſate the ſervices of the late Colonel George Gibſon.

The Secretary alſo informed the Houſe, that the Senate having completed the buſineſs before them, were about to adjourn.

A meſſage was ſent to inform the Senate, that the Houſe having completed the buſineſs before them, are about to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was ordered that the clerk procure ſuch of the laws of the ſeveral ſtates as are not already in his office.

The Speaker then adjourned the Houſe, to meet again on the firſt Monday of November next, according to law.

PARIS.
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
FEBRUARY 26.

Marſhal Luckner was introduced amid the applauſes of the Aſſembly, and preſented an Addreſs which the Miniſter at War read for him.

"The King having called me to Paris, I eagerly avail myſelf of my ſtay there to renew my profeſſions of reſpect and gratitude to the National Aſſembly: You have concurred by a decree in the honourable mark of eſteem and confidence, which the King has been pleaſed to grant me. My life is the property of the country that has adopted me; and I ſhall acknowledge no glory but what I may acquire by aſſociating myſelf in the triumph of the French, if their laws and their liberty are threatened. To conſecrate without reſerve the remainder of a laborious life to ſo grand and ſo juſt a cauſe, will be the beſt proof of my profound gratitude to the National Aſſembly and the King.

"In concert with the general officers of the garriſon of Straſburgh, I have written to the Miniſter at War, to inform him of the ſituation of the officers of my army, who have nothing to ſubſiſt upon but their pay. No complaint from them has reached my ear; but their reſignation, when they find themſelves in real diſtreſs, makes it more peculiarly the duty of their General to make known their ſituation to the National Aſſembly. They have not the half of their pay at their own diſpoſal; and the officers of the cavalry, on whom there are ſtoppages for the purchaſe of their horſes, have conſiderably leſs.

"I may be allowed to flatter myſelf, that to lay before the Repreſentatives of the French people, the embarraſſment of a part of their defenders, will be ſufficient to procure the redreſs to be expected from their attention and their juſtice.

"I ſhall communicate to the Miniſter at War, in writing, the meaſures which I think neceſſary to aſſure the ſucceſs of the French armies. Permit me only to bear teſtimony to the National Aſſembly of the good order that reigns among the troops under my command. The ſoldiers diſplay their patriotiſm by their ſpirit and their ſtrict attention to diſcipline."

The Preſident returned an anſwer to this addreſs, and the Aſſembly ordered it to be inſerted in their minutes.

LONDON, February 28.

We have heard of "proud days for England!" But what a truly proud day was Monday laſt for Mr. PITT!—A flouriſhing Exchequer, an army and navy eſtabliſhment to be reduced, and a large annual ſum to be reſerved for paying off the National Debt, and the public to be eaſed of 200,000l. annually in taxes!

The enemies of the Miniſter affect to ſay, that he takes off taxes merely to increaſe his popularity. That popularity ſhould be the conſequence of his having acted ſo admirably for the public intereſt, is only aſcribing to the people of this country a very moderate ſhare indeed of penetration, honeſty, and common ſenſe.

FRANCE, the great centre to which every political eye is ſtill turned, continues to be agitated by all the turbulence and fluctuation incident to democratical government. The National Aſſembly ſometimes bully the Emperor, and at others affect circumſpection and caution; yet the general temper of the nation, inquiet and diſturbed, tends to action. But if they ſhould in reality make war on Germany, from whence are they to draw their ſupplies? If the preſent revenue of France falls ſhort of the expenditure in times of peace, how inadequate muſt it be to the public exigencies in time of war? This reaſoning appears plauſible: and yet, if a war againſt the German Princes confederated againſt France and Liberty ſhould take place, it might be found to be fallacious. There is at preſent a general reluctance throughout the provinces to pay the taxes. Taxes are voted by the Aſſembly, but evaded by the people. They do not ſee the connection between taxes and liberty ſo readily as the connection between taxes and war. Taxes are as neceſſary to liberty as they are to war; for there can be no ſecure and permanent liberty without a fixed and regular government, nor any fixed and regular government without a revenue to ſupport it. But the nation at large do not diſcern this truth. They rather fancy that there is a natural affinity between freedom and exemption from all taxation. Though, therefore, the French are not a ſordid or avaricious, but an open and a generous people, and though their vows in favor of liberty are ſincere and ardent, yet they do not exert the nerve of wealth [Facultats] ſo much as they would do in the caſe of a war with Deſpotiſm, where they would readily perceive money to be neceſſary. Nor, were their reſources in money deficient, would the daring Genius of Liberty ſink down in deſpondent inaction. The Americans had little, and next to no money; yet their councils held always a ſublime courſe, and aſpired to the loftieſt object of ambition—the eſtabliſhment of liberty, by equal repreſentation, for the good of mankind. If they wanted ſilver and gold, they contributed their perſonal ſervice; they gave ſuch things as they had; horſes, waggons, proviſions and other ammunition. The naked American, inſpired by the unconquerable ſpirit of liberty, found means to elude the graſp of the proud and powerful Briton, covered with a coat of mail, and glorying in his ſtrength.

SHIP NEWS.
ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Sally,	Caſſon,	Cape-Francois
Lydia,	Vanſie,	ditto.
Georgia Packet,	Burroughs,	Charleſton
Molly,	Egger,	Liſbon
Schooner Induſtry,	Stiles,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Betſey,	Nelſon,	New-York
Betſey & Kitty,	Billing,	Georgia
Hope,	Anderſon,	St. Euſtatia
Clary,	W. Williams,	Virginia
Nancy,	Ellwood,	do.
Friendſhip,	Thomas,	North-Carolina

Philadelphia, May 12.

The ſubſtance of the laſt accounts from France, received by the Louiſa, Capt. Birkhead, is, that aſſignats were at 40 per cent. diſcount in exchange for French crowns—That diſturbances had taken place in Marſeilles: the Spaniſh arms were taken from the door of the Conſul of that kingdom—that the Conſul had in conſequence taken his departure—that the national troops had diſarmed the Swiſs regiment of Herneſt—that this regiment marched to Roquivaire, where they were received as if they had attempted to deſtroy the nation, paſſed the night in the open air, and were ſcarcely able to procure victuals for their money. The only crime alledged againſt them is, their having always been ſubordinate to their officers, and during their ſtay in Marſeilles, had prevented the merchants from being plundered of their property.—That a huckſter woman having ſpoken diſreſpectfully of the national troops who had performed the ſervice of diſarming the Swiſs, was thrown into priſon—but the people forced the priſon doors, took her out, and hung her in preſence of her huſband, at the lamp poſt—the firſt female victim to the revolution.—That wheat and flour are much wanted at Marſeilles, and that the crop now in the ground affords a very unfavorable proſpect—That American wheat would fetch fifty livres per *charge*, and ſuperfine flour ſixty livres per barrel.

Thurſday laſt the PRESIDENT of the United States, attended by Mr. Secretary LEAR, ſat out on a tour to the Southward.—We hear that the PRESIDENT will be at the Seat of Government by the 10th June.

According to the liſt in the firſt page of this paper, one Reſolve and forty-four Acts were paſſed by Congreſs at the late ſeſſion.

By a proclamation of his Excellency Governor Woodley, dated the 12th April, 1792, the importation of lumber, of any ſort, until the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, and of flour, corn, corn meal, and ſhip ſtuff, until the 20th day of May next enſuing, and no longer, from any iſland in theſe ſeas under the dominion of any foreign European ſovereign or ſtate, is permitted into St. Chriſtopher's.

Although the propoſition for aſſuming the reſidue of the State Debts was not adopted at the late ſeſſion, yet, as it will undoubtedly be renewed at the next, there is the higheſt probability that it will then ſucceed. The principle on which the former aſſumption was made, applying with equal if not greater force to the debts unprovided for, the ſtrongeſt reaſons exiſt for the holders of the evidences of State Debts not to alienate them, for any conſideration below their juſt value.

The Charleſton Tontine being converted into a Bank, by the ſtile of the South-Carolina Bank, on the 28th ult. THOMAS JONES, Eſq. was unanimouſly elected Preſident of the inſtitution.

Paſſengers in the brig Georgia Packet, Capt. Burroughs, from Charleſton, arrived yeſterday:—Mr. Poauge, Mr. Parry, Miſs Parry, Mr. Read, Mr. Armour, Mr. Stutſon, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Torrey, Mr. Canfield and Mr. Rittenhouſe.

Married, Thurſday evening, Mr. SAMUEL BLODGET, jun. of Boſton, to Miſs REBECCA SMITH, daughter of the Rev. Doctor WM. SMITH, of this city.

Died, in Charleſton, Mrs. HENRIETTA RUTLEDGE, wife of EDWARD RUTLEDGE, Eſq.—Alſo, at her plantation, C. C. Pariſh, Mrs. SARAH RUTLEDGE, aged 68.

The length of the Report in this day's Gazette, has excluded ſundry articles which would otherwiſe have appeared.

*** *In the middle column, third page of our laſt, for "unconſtitutional," read "conſtitutional."*

☞ *By the Poſt-Office Act, after the firſt of June next, newſpapers ſent by the mail are ſubject to poſtage of one cent each paper, for 100 miles carriage, or leſs—and for all diſtances more than an hundred miles, one cent and an half each paper. The poſtage to be paid by the Subſcribers, at the office where the papers are delivered.——As it is optional with Subſcribers to receive their papers through the medium of the Poſt-Office, or to contract with the Stage Proprietors, the patrons of this Gazette, within a ſhort diſtance of this city, may find it advantageous to adopt the latter mode.*

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/6
3 per Cents,	12/6
Deferred,	13/
Indents,	12/3
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	44 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America,	15 ditto.

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that transfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the transfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authorised to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Resolved, That each Share so compleated, shall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the first day of the month next succeeding the day of compleating such Shares.

Resolved, That so much of the quarter's interest upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforesaid, as shall have accrued before the first day of the month next succeeding the completion of such Share, shall be received by the Bank, and paid to the persons who shall have transferred the same.

By order of the President and Directors,

(eptf1st) JOHN KEAN. *Cashier.*

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Discount and Deposit be authorised to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Cashiers of the said offices give duplicate receipts for such payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt sufficient to complete said shares, upon being produced at the Bank, shall entitle such Stockholders to certificates for full shares, and to all the benefits of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors passed the 21st instant, relative to completing shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.

Boston, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

House of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious House lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Esq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furnished himself with a stock of the best Liquors, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction by procuring, in their season, the best of every species of provision, and having the same served up in the most neat and elegant manner.

[1aw1stJul.] GEORGE H. LEIGH.

LIEUTENANT'S-OFFICE, APRIL 17, 1792.

NOTIFICATION.

To the Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia and Northern Liberties, and the Districts of Moyamensing and Passyunk.

THAT they are to meet and exercise in Battalion, under their respective Officers, on the following days, commencing the first Monday in May:

The Artillery, and First Battalion, on the 7th day of May,
Second Battalion, on the 8th do.
Third Battalion, on the 9th do.
Fourth Battalion, on the 10th do.
Fifth Battalion, on the 11th do.
Sixth Battalion, on the 14th do.
Seventh Battalion, on the 15th do.

THOMAS PROCTER,
Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

☞ The present Officers commanding Battalions, and the Officers of the several Companies, are to perform their duties respectively on the above field days.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 30 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to Dr. JOHN GIBBONS, in Arch-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HENRY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Mr. JOSEPH BALDWIN, at Neshamany Ferry, or Mr. BARNET DUREEN, same place, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest. May 5. (ep.tf.)

THE EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *most earnestly requests that those of his subscribers, whose arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as soon as possible—at farthest, before the first day of June next.*

Those persons who shall be disposed to patronize this GAZETTE *after the* Post-Office Law *shall go into operation, will please to signify their intention to the* Deputy Post-Masters *in the* United States, *who are requested to forward such subscriptions as may be received, to the* Editor, *previous to the said first of June.*——*The terms of subscription are* Three Dollars *per annum, exclusive of postage—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the first six months.*

☞ WANTED, the First Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES—for which SIX DOLLARS will be paid by the EDITOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *TO comprize in the present volume of this Gazette all the Laws which are and may be enacted by Congress in the present session, it will be necessary to extend the numbers to the last of May. The fourth volume, therefore, will commence with the beginning of June—and will be printed on paper of larger dimensions than the present, provided the Editor's receipts of arrearages shall enable him to do it---the price to continue at* Three Dollars *per annum.*

Three years are nearly expired since this publication first made its appearance; during which, scarcely a single instance has occurred of remissness in punctually dispatching the papers from the Printing-Office—their failures in reaching the subscribers, have been owing to causes which were entirely beyond the controul of the publisher. Under the new regulations of the Post-Office Department, the Subscribers for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES *may therefore promise themselves the advantage of the strictest punctuality on the part of the Editor—which, aided by that energy we have the greatest reason to expect will distinguish the superintendance of the Gentleman now at the head of the Post-Office Department, will ensure a steady transmission of Newspapers to all parts of the Union.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the interest for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, standing on the books of the Treasury, and of the Commissioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the subscriber now lives, situate in Elizabeth-Town, in the state of New-Jersey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finished in the very best manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and stocked with a good assortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Esq. in New-York, or the Subscriber, on the Premises.

May 2. 1792. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY VIRTUE of an order from JOHN HOLMES, EDMUND WEATHERBY and BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Salem, directing us to make Sale of so much of the Lands of BENJAMIN CRIPPS, in the Township of Mannington, in the County of Salem aforesaid, as will defray the expences attending the division or partition of Lands held in common between ABRAHAM HEWLING and the aforesaid Benjamin Cripps, agreeably to an act of Assembly, &c. In pursuance of the above order, will be Sold by public Vendue, a tract or piece of Land (or as much thereof as will defray the above expences) being part of the above, situate and bounded by Lands of Job Shreeve, the aforesaid Abraham Hewlings, and others, on seventh day 26th of May next, 1792.—At the house of Henry Sparks, Inn-keeper in Salem aforesaid—by

WILLIAM GOODWIN,
JOHN WISTAR and } Commissioners.
THOMAS CLEMENT,

20th April, 1792. 4w.ep.

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is			16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will positively commence on the second Monday in July, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON, } Managers.
ANTHONY W. WHITE,

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Postmaster, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.

New-Brunswick, April 20, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON, *Bookseller,*

At the Stone House in Second-Street,

The First Volume of

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS:

Consisting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic documents, intended as materials for an History of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge; and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The design of this compilation being to preserve and exhibit a regular series of the most important and authentic documents relating to the history of America, from its discovery by Columbus to the present time, it must be peculiary interesting to all who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of this subject.

April 4. (ep.1m)

Farms & Mills for Sale & Lease.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate on the Turnpike Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Rister's-Town, about 6½ miles from the former; containing about 430 or 440 acres of good farming land, 70 or 80 acres of which are excellent grass ground; about 170 acres are cleared, upwards of twenty whereof are made meadow; the residue abounding in good timber, and other trees for enclosure and fuel; There are two apple-orchards thereon, and buildings that may do, for the present, for an Overseer and his family.

Also, a Tract of LAND, containing about 600 acres, within two miles of the same road, and about 18 or 20 miles distant from Baltimore-Town; about 700 acres whereof are cleared, well enclosed and improved by culture and with valuable buildings, some excellent meadow, near 20 acres, made.

Also, a small FARM, on a public road leading to said town, about the same distance therefrom as the last described land; containing 103 acres, whereon is an excellent apple-orchard, but no other improvements of much value.

The two first above-mentioned Farms are furnished with slaves, stock of each kind, and all necessary implements of husbandry, which may be had with them; they are sown with wheat, which promises an abundant crop;---the business of the last of the two has been, for nine years, and is now, conducted by a skilful industrious Manager, who may be continued in the management, on terms.

TO BE LET,

A FARM, on the said Turnpike Road, leading from Rister's-Town to Winchester, Taney-Town, Frederick, and Hager's-Town; whereon is erected a large commodious brick house, that has been used for some years past as a tavern, and, by a tenant qualified for that business, could be made an excellent stage; within a few rods of which, and on the main Falls of Petapsco, is also erected a GRIST-MILL, now in good order for Merchant-Work, with a new SAW-MILL, and Land therewith.

For the title and terms of sale, and the lease, of all or any part of the above valuable property, apply to

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore County, March 7, 1792. [6t]

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jersey, occupied for many years past by the subscriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, besides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the distance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eastwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the said street on the east, and by the river on the west, forms a square; which, from the combined effect of situation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the most beautiful and desirable seats in the state. The mansion-house is a handsome, well-finished brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen; and commanding a very extensive and pleasing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and also of Trenton and the neighbouring seats and improvements on both sides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new stone coach-house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining these is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a stone cow-house, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved stalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the mansion-house, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the highest state of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choicest fruits of almost every kind, and several large asparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient distance from the mansion-house, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a new, well-built, stone farm-house, accommodated with a large cheese-room, spring-house, garden, &c. a complete stone smoke-house, corn-cribs, waggon-house, a capacious ice-house, and every other necessary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *small* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the most approved grass. This square has produced annually, for several years past, upwards of sixty tons of the best hay, besides supporting through the summer season twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horses. It contains also two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper seasons, with great plenty of all kinds of fish usually found in fresh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleasing amusement to the sportsman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is inclosed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar posts, and rails of chesnut and white cedar. The purchaser may have the improved square separately, or the whole together, as may best suit him. There is an inexhaustible quantity of good building stone on the river shore. The purchase money, if well secured, and the interest punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any person desirous of viewing the premises, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Esq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at present occupies the farm-house and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the subscriber, at No. 213, South Second-street, opposite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

PROPOSALS

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A

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